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WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1942

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FACING THE FACTS

With PHILIP FEAR

Without any intention to discourage we are forced to the conclusion that the outstanding thing about the recent CIO convention in Boston was a curious omission. This omission consisted of the failure of the officers of the CIO to submit to the delegates any report on paid-up membership or finances.

It's hard to believe that any labor movement worthy of the name could go by with that sort of thing. But it's very easy to understand why the officers of the CIO deliberately neglected to give the delegates an official report on this vital subject.

The whole effort of the CIO in the past few years has been to achieve equality with the American Federation of Labor (AFL) leaders. Active supporters to obtain recognition on an equal status with the AFL. The AFL, however, has been equally active in obtaining recognition from the CIO. That's the reason why the CIO leaders have dared to make public a membership report or even submit one to the delegates at their convention. They just don't have the numbers.

Cards On The Table

If the CIO were to disclose its true, paid-up membership, its claims to equality with the AFL would be exposed as a sham. The detection of the United Mine Workers, which paid the CIO per capita tax on 600,000 members, although it has paid the tax, has not paid the CIO per capita tax. It doesn't. Any estimate as to the actual, paid-up membership of the CIO at this time in charge by the left-right observers are of the opinion that it won't exceed 3,000,000. The paid-up membership in the American Federation of Labor is in excess of 5,000,000.

Now, while each comparison is interesting, they would not have any special significance at this time except for the fact that peace conference between the American Federation of Labor and the CIO are due to be resumed in the very near future.

The bitter fact of the labor movement is that the CIO is not a labor movement unless the CIO representatives are prepared to lay their cards on the table and agree to an impartial audit of the paid-up membership of their affiliated unions.

The representatives of the American Federation of Labor agreed to do this at previous conference. It was the CIO which refused to do this. It was not forthcoming. Essentially, that was the cause of the breakdown of the former conference. The CIO representatives staked and craved but they would never agree to a showdown.

Common sense indicates that there can be no merger of rival unions unless full information on membership and finances is available. Common sense also dictates that there can be no merger between the American Federation of Labor and the CIO unless the CIO is prepared to lay its cards on the table and agree to an impartial audit of the paid-up membership of their affiliated unions.

The obvious conclusion from the CIO convention is that the right-wing element in that organization, led by Sidney Hillman, sincerely desires labor peace and will continue to work for it. However, the left-wing element in the CIO is more of a politician than a labor movement, clearly prepared to preserve its own identity rather than to merge with the American Federation of Labor. CIO President Philip Murray's speech to the convention on labor unity was a grievous disappointment. Instead of offering aggressive leadership for the labor movement, he displayed a complete lack of leadership. He said that he did not want to be a labor leader, but he wanted to be a labor politician. He said that he did not want to be a labor leader, but he wanted to be a labor politician. He said that he did not want to be a labor leader, but he wanted to be a labor politician.

It's too bad, because if the time was ripe for labor peace it is now. If ever the needs of America and the welfare of American workers demanded a united labor movement, it is now. The number of industrial and commercial union leaders in the CIO who are eyeing the AFL on the necessity of united action by organized labor is further the war effort and to protect the interests of workers in war and peace economies. It would be indeed unfortunate if Mr. Murray rejects these reasons.

It is up to him to decide whether to exert his leadership for a reunited labor movement or to sit on the sidelines and watch the labor movement grow in power. The left-wing conspirators who know that the American Federation of Labor now and always will resist Communism.

Churchill Praises AFM Seamen

For Bravery On Trips To Russia

New York City—Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain bestowed congratulations and high praise on the AFM crews of two American merchant ships which have just returned to this country after eleven months on the hazardous trip to Soviet Russia.

Messages from the Prime Minister, sent from the Senior British Naval Officer, Arranged to be read to the AFM crews of both ships, manned by members of the Seafarers International Union.

These ships had to fight their way through waters infested with the submarines and were forced to run through the gauntlet of German U-boats. Members of the crew showed high value in fighting these attacks.

The message from the Prime Minister was conveyed by Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, to the AFM crews.

The Navy Department has passed on the AFM crews' commendation from the British Admiralty in London.

News Briefs

1,800 RAILWAY CARMEN

GAZE INCREASED WAGES

An eight-month battle by the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen for wage increases to members at the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company in Michigan City, Ind., has ended in victory. President Philip H. Knight revealed.

The National War Labor Board granted the 44¢ a 11¢ increase in the 1,800 members of the carmen at the plant, retroactive to April 1, thus assuring a sizeable wage advance in the plant.

Knight disclosed that the Mount Vernon, N. Y., plant of the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company, which has been controlled by military production and that a new contract is about to be signed by the carmen with the company, covering 1,200 employees.

UNIONS URGED TO AID

LABOR'S WAR RELIEF

Washington, D. C.—All Central Labor Unions and Labor Councils throughout the country are urged by the War Reliance Committee to contribute to the War Reliance Committee. The committee is a national organization which has been organized to aid the war effort by collecting and distributing funds for the relief of the war-stricken people.

In all likelihood, said Mr. Wall, the committee is a national organization which has been organized to aid the war effort by collecting and distributing funds for the relief of the war-stricken people.

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LABOR-MANAGEMENT UNIT

SUCCEEDS IN SHIPYARD

San Francisco—Frank discussion of mutual problems is credited by the Labor-Management Unit in the California Shipbuilding Corporation for results far beyond our expectations.

Meeting every Monday, six company executives and seven AFM labor union representatives consider the problems of the shipyard. The conference has been successful in solving many of the problems of the shipyard.

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Labor, Management Join In Urging

Centralized Manpower Control

Unanimous Report Made Public By Roosevelt

Opposes Job Freezing and Job Drafting

Washington, D. C.—Labor and management unanimously opposed job freezing and job drafting and recommended centralized control over all manpower problems in a report made public by President Roosevelt.

The report, prepared by the Labor-Management Policy Committee of the War Manpower Commission, proposed the following 7-point program of action:

1. Authority and responsibility for the appointment of manpower, as well as civilian activities, should be centralized in the Army Chief of Staff, Naval Chief of Operations, and War Manpower Commission.

2. Transfer of the Selective Service Commission to the War Reliance Committee in order to insure the most careful distribution of skilled and semi-skilled men between the armed forces and civilian industry.

3. Cancellation of voluntary enlistments in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, in order to stop the drain of skilled men from essential industry.

4. Provisions for special draft calls, by Selective Service, in order to fill the needs of the armed forces with an adequate supply of skilled men.

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AFL Battles To Protect Women

Recruited to War Industries

The American Federation of Labor is determined that the rights of women entering war industries shall get a wartime deal.

Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, said that one of the most encouraging developments in the revolutionary new position of women in the first stand the unions are making in their behalf.

"Our efforts to safeguard working women have been met with a responsive ally by the trade unions," said Miss Anderson, pointing out that the labor movement stands for the essential standards and policies of the Bureau are practically identical.

"That continued progress of war standards is vitally necessary, not only to assure adequate working conditions for women on war jobs, but to protect the standards of peace."

Women are pouring into war plants faster than men by the end of the year 3,000,000 women will be employed. By the end of next year, the figure is expected to be increased by another 3,000,000.

In this extraordinary situation many employers have sought to take advantage of the women. The Women's Bureau has received many reports of "starvation wages" ranging from 10 cents to 15 cents an hour for women doing the same work as of similar discrimination in maximum rates.

Of course, this differential amounts to a wage reduction and constitutes a threat to war production. The women and men, not only on war jobs, but after the war.

The unions demand equal pay for equal work and have written into their charters the principle of equal pay for equal work. They are backed up by War Labor Board decisions clearly establishing this principle.

Women are being called all over the place in the war business, even operating many of the military, naval, automatic screw machines, grinders, pressers and precision lathes. Where

Tobin Asks Profit Restrictions

Before Job and Wage Freezing

Washington, D. C.—Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, said that American workers would talk less about wages if American industrialists would agree to limit their profits.

Testifying before the manpower committee of the Senate Preparedness Committee, Tobin pointed to British troops in the United States, who are paid \$1.00 a day, and said that the American worker would be willing to accept a wage of \$1.00 a day if the profit was limited.

"If those policies were applied here," Tobin said, "the American worker would be willing to accept a wage of \$1.00 a day if the profit was limited."

Tobin told the committee he favored centralized control of the manpower market, but opposed compulsory measures until all voluntary means had been tried. He said that the American worker would be willing to accept a wage of \$1.00 a day if the profit was limited.

Challenging the anti-labor cry that the government is "stealing jobs" and "freezing wages," Tobin said that the American worker would be willing to accept a wage of \$1.00 a day if the profit was limited.

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WOLL ENCOURAGES LABOR

IN FRANCE AND ITALY

New York City—Close on the heels of the American military mission to France and Italy, Matthew Woll, AFM Vice President, urged the American worker to support the war effort by working longer hours and accepting lower wages.

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Workers of Italy In Secret Drive

To Overthrow Mussolini Regime

New York City—Workers in Italy are organizing a secret drive to overthrow the Mussolini regime.

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VICTORY IN SHIPYARDS

WON BY BOLLERMAKERS

The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers was a National War Labor Board decision in the first time in the North Atlantic area the principle of equal pay for equal work was established.

This decision was reached by the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and the other AFL unions with the South Portland, Me., under which all